

HISTORICAL TIMELINE

1700 - 2006

**TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT
OF
CORRECTION**

HISTORICAL TIMELINE

1700s

- 1796** Tennessee admitted to the Union
- 1799** Act passes providing the death penalty for horse stealing

1800s

- 1813** First act passes to raise money to build a central prison; no public support; concept fails
- 1819** Governor Joseph McMinn recommends that the state fund construction of a central prison, again no public support; concept fails
- 1829** Governor William Hall
Governor William Carroll
- Act passes “to provide for building a public jail and penitentiary house in this State”; State-funded
- A five-person Board of Inspectors (including the Governor and Secretary of State as ex officio members) is created

- 1831** Tennessee State Penitentiary (TSP) located just south of 7th Avenue and Broadway in Nashville, became operational for both men and women; 65 inmates employed by public works

- 1850s** Inmates employed to build State Capitol

- 1858** Governor Isham G. Harris
- TSP moves to Church Street

Governor given power of Executive Clemency

- 1863** Union Army takes over TSP to use as a military prison--all state prisoners were moved to Brushy Mountain

- 1865** Governor William Gannaway Brownlow

Legislature employs three directors to create and coordinate a convict leasing system

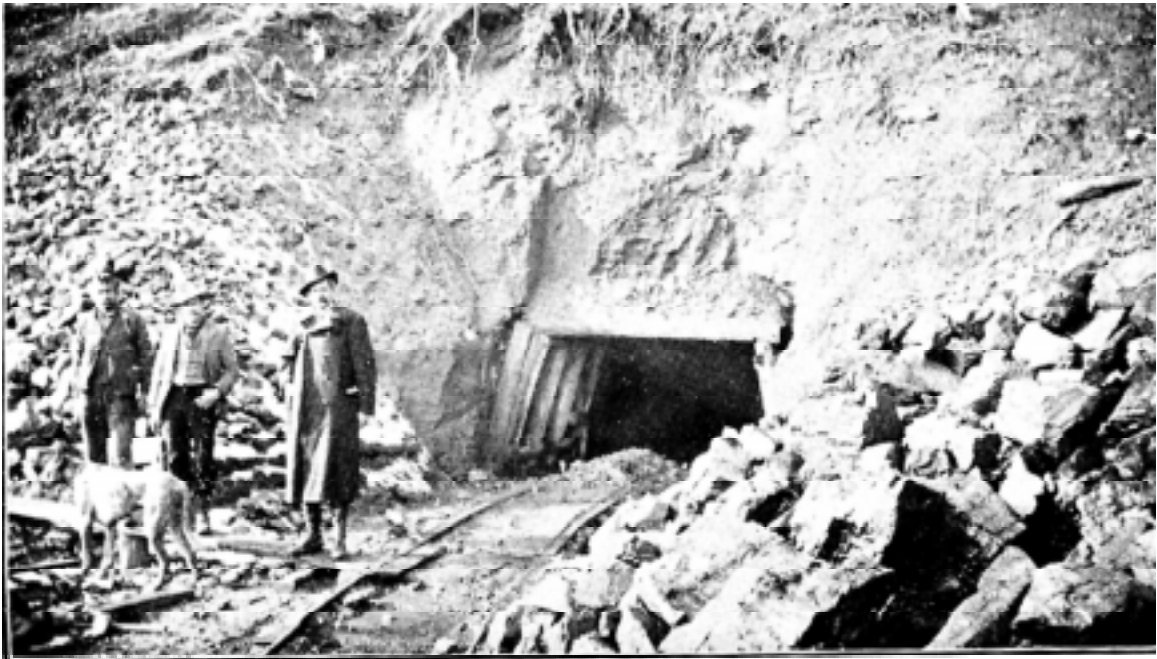


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1870	Convict leasing system begins, leasing inmates to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company; first work release program in the country		cost of the new prison was spent for materials purchased outside the state of Tennessee
1871	Governor John Calvin Brown	1899	Governor Benton McMillan
	Office of Superintendent of Prisons created		Legislature approves resolution temporarily housing federal inmates from Tennessee and surrounding states to generate income
1873	Act passes for a new penitentiary for farming and mining at Brushy Mountain		1900s
1877	Governor James Davis Porter	1900	New building for female inmates is opened within the walls of TSP
	Act passes ruling prison labor will not compete with free-world industry	1902	Board of Prison Commissioners created by Legislature
1883	Governor William Brimage Bate	1904	Suspension-by-thumbs abolished legislatively as a means of punishment for inmates
	Act passes prohibiting over 550 men in one prison	1905	Governor John Isaacs Cox
	All prisoners now given physical examinations upon entry into the system as provided by Legislative Act		Behavior grading system initiated at Brushy
1885	Act passes "to allow convicts good time in diminution of their sentences"	1907	Governor Malcolm Rice Patterson
1890s	Separate wing is built at TSP for female inmates; prior to this, male and female offenders were housed in the same unit		Act passes to create a juvenile facility for boys
1891	Governor James Pierce Buchanan	1908	One 10-year old and one 11-year old boy are committed to the state prison, each to serve 2-3 years for larceny and other related offenses
	Insurrection by miners protesting the use of free inmate labor in mines; free-world miners place inmate miners on train "out of town," causing the creation of the State Militia	1911	Tennessee Reformatory for Boys in "Jordonia" opens under Governor Ben Hooper, receiving 11-23 year old males for both determinate and indeterminate sentences
1893	Convict leasing system is abolished		Board of three prison commissioners established by Governor Ben Hooper
1895	Brushy Mountain Prison is built in Petros		
1898	TSP moves to new location in Cockrill Bend; not over 20 percent of the total		

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| <p>1913 Act passes authorizing a parole system and indeterminate sentencing for adult offenders; Act also changes death penalty from hanging to electrocution</p> | <p>composed of the Governor, State Treasurer, and general manager of State Organizations</p> |
| <p>1915 Governor Thomas Clarke Rye</p> <p>State Reformatory for Girls is founded in Tullahoma by the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs</p> <p>Legislature creates State Board of Controls to manage penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions</p> | <p>1921 Governor Alfred Alexander Taylor</p> <p>State Vocation School for Colored Girls is founded in Nashville</p> |
| <p>1916 First man electrocuted in Tennessee</p> | <p>1923 Governor Austin Peay
Commissioner Lewis S. Pope</p> <p>Administrative Reorganization Act passes, placing the administration of penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions under the newly created Department of Institutions</p> |
| <p>1918 Tennessee Reformatory for Negro Boys is founded in Pikeville</p> <p>State Reformatory for Girls receives its first girls</p> | <p>TSP contracts with state for inmates to make license plates</p> |
| <p>1919 Governor Albert Houston Roberts</p> <p>The State Board of Control is replaced by a Board for the Administration of State Institutions</p> | <p>1927 Governor Henry H. Horton
Commissioner Richard Lyle</p> <p>1928 Shelby County Penal Farm is founded as a minimum security facility</p> <p>1929 Act creates the Advisory Board of Pardons</p> |



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1930	New building for adult female offenders is built, physically separate from TSP, but still on its grounds and administratively dependent		West Tennessee, to separate first-time offenders from the rest of the prison population
1931	Advisory Board of Pardons creates a system for parole eligibility	1939	Governor Prentice Cooper Comissioner Andrew T. Taylor Habitual Criminal Act passes
1933	Governor Harry Hill McAllister Commissioner Edwin W. Cocke, M.D. Legislature creates an Industrial Division of the Department of Institutions		World War II - Private industry used prison labor The Department of Institutions and Public Welfare is divided into two departments: Department of Institutions and Department of Public Welfare
1933-34	New Brushy Mountain Prison is built in Petros		
1936	Commissioner Barton Brown	1941	Commissioner W. O. Baird, MD
1937	Governor Gordon Browning Commissioner George Cate, Sr. The Administrative Reorganization Act is amended, creating the Department of Institutions and Public Welfare, including Confederate Soldier's Home, School for the Blind, School for the Deaf, Tennessee Industrial School at TSP, the Blind Commission, Clover Bottom Developmental Center, three regional psychiatric hospitals, and the Gailor Center Act creates Board of Pardons and Paroles; appointments made by the Governor and the Board is chaired by Commissioner of DIPW U.S. Supreme Court rules "no sale of prison-made products to other states for profit" and Tennessee enacts legislation in accordance	1945	Governor Jim Nance McCord Commissioner W. O. Baird, MD
		1951	Boys' Reformatories became State Training and Agriculture Schools
		1953	Governor Frank Goad Clement Commissioner Keith Hampton Responsibility for mental health facilities is transferred from the Department of Institutions to form the Department of Mental Health
		1955	Classification System created at TSP The name of the Department of Institutions is changed to the Department of Correction (DOC) State Training Schools for boys are renamed State Vocation Training Schools for White Boys (Jordonia) and Colored Boys (Pikeville)
1938	Fort Pillow State Penal farm is founded as a medium security farming facility in Lauderdale County,	1956	Corporal punishment for juveniles is abolished (reinstated 1957)
		1957	Act establishes the Division of Juvenile Probation

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1958	Statewide Juvenile Probation system becomes operational	1965	Juvenile institutions are desegregated and classified by age
	Maximum security building, including "electric chair," is built at TSP		Intensive Treatment Rehabilitation Center for juveniles opens in Nashville near "Jordonia," operated by the Department of Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.
1959	Governor Buford Ellington Commissioner Keith Hampton		
1960	William Tines is the last person executed in the State of Tennessee prior to the Furman Decision		State prison school is established and accredited
1961	Division of Adult Probation and Parole are established legislatively		Mining operations at Brushy Mountain abandoned due to safety problems
	Tennessee Youth Center in Joelton founded as a forestry camp for boys	1966	Cell blocks integrated at all adult institutions
1963	Governor Frank G. Clement Commissioner Harry S. Avery		Corporal punishment abolished for adult offenders
	Act establishes Division of Youth Services; provides for an Assistant Commissioner		New Tennessee Prison for Women, Stewarts Lane, becomes operational. Former facility converted to Rehabilitation Center for males (day program operated by Department of Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation)
	Major changes in Parole Board: 5-member, part-time board; first black is appointed		



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1967	<p>Governor Buford Ellington Commissioner Harry S. Avery</p> <p>DOC Central Office moved to Doctor's Building</p> <p>Work Release is established at Shelby County Penal Farm</p> <p>Division of Religious Services is created</p> <p>Correctional Rehabilitation Center (CRC) in Nashville opens</p>	1971	<p>Governor Winfield Dunn Commissioner Mark Luttrell</p> <p>Work Release Center opened in Chattanooga</p> <p>Tennessee Youth Development Center (TYDC) founded in Somerville</p> <p>State Vocational Training School for Boys in Pikeville renamed James M. Taft Youth Center; State Vocational Training School for Boys in Jordonia renamed Spencer Youth Center</p>
1968	<p>Treatment services initiated at TSP</p> <p>Vocational Rehabilitation Unit opened</p>		<p>Turney Center for Youthful Offenders in Only became operational; facility named after Governor Peter Turney, the first governor to advocate habilitation of prisoners and housing juvenile offenders separate from adult offenders</p>
1969	<p>Commissioner Lake F. Russell</p> <p>Opportunity House, Inc., becomes operational (a half-way house for men in Nashville)</p> <p>3 adult institutions are reclassified: Brushy to maximum security; TSP to medium and Fort Pillow (now named Cold Creek Correctional Facility) to minimum</p>		
1970	<p>Division of Rehabilitative Services is created legislatively</p> <p>Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1970 provides for adult work release</p> <p>Act passes for relieving Commissioner of DOC as chair Pardons and Paroles Board; Chairman elected by Board members</p> <p>DOC Central Office moved to Andrew Jackson State Office Building</p> <p>MTSU Diagnostic Center contracted for juvenile offender psychological testing</p> <p>Interstate Compact established</p>	1972	<p>State Vocational Training School for Girls in Nashville reverts to a reception and diagnostic center for juveniles</p> <p>12-14 year old female offenders transferred to TYDC, making it the first co-educational juvenile correctional institution in state's history</p> <p>State Vocational Training School for girls in Tullahoma renamed Highland Rim School for Girls</p> <p>Act reformulates three-member Board of Pardons and Paroles; Chairman appointed by the Governor; members will now be full time professionals appointed by the Governor</p> <p>Labor problems at Brushy lead to closure of that institution</p> <p>Intensive Treatment Rehabilitation Center for juveniles closed</p>

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	June 29, the U.S. Supreme Court rules on <u>Furman vs Georgia</u> declaring death penalty unconstitutional; inmates under sentence of death were commuted to life in prison	Bars removed from windows at Highland Rim
1973	Mandatory death sentence imposed for those convicted of first degree murder DOC Central Office moved to First American Center Work Release Unit opened in Nashville (at the old Spencer ITC Unit)	Inmate riot at TSP U. S. Supreme Court rules Georgia's death penalty constitutional. Several states follow suit, modeling their efforts after Georgia's. Brushy Mountain reopened
1974	Group Homes for juveniles opened in Nashville and Memphis Tennessee Corrections Institute (TCI) established to train DOC employees Mandatory Death Sentence Act of 1973 found unconstitutional Intensive Treatment Unit created at Spencer Youth Center Department embraces regional prison concept and commences construction on new prisons in Memphis and Morristown. The Morristown prison construction was stopped before completion because of community opposition	Memphis Correctional Center opened (MCC) Ft. Pillow (now Cold Creek Correctional Facility) is reclassified as medium security facility WYDC received Governor's Award for Design Excellence "Sit-down" strike by inmates caused temporary lock-down at Brushy Mountain The department is authorized to establish residential restitution centers
1975	Governor Ray Blanton Commissioner Herman Yeatman C. Murray Henderson replaces Yeatman as Commissioner Procedure changed and Governor appointed a new Chairman to Pardons and Paroles Board TYDC renamed John S. Wilder Youth Development Center (WYDC)	1976 10 Group Homes for juveniles approved through LEAA grant Boys' institutions reclassified: under 14 years - Wilder; 14-18 year old property offenders - Spencer; 14-18 year old repeat offenders and those who commit a crime against persons - Taft; TYC still has voluntary commitments Lois M. DeBerry Correctional Institute for Special Needs Offenders opens DOC is empowered to set up demonstration projects involving inmate labor and private industry to be know as Tennessee Restitution Industries
		1977

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- U.S. Supreme Court rules that death penalty is constitutional, and death penalty is reinstated in Tennessee
- 1978** 7 Group Homes became operational: Knoxville, Lebanon, Oak Ridge, Elizabethton, 2 in Memphis, and the Inman Group Home in Tullahoma)
- WYDC stopped receiving girls; all girls are received at and committed to Highland Rim
- Board of Paroles expands its membership to five
- Corporal punishment is abolished in juvenile institutions; the “cells” at Spencer closed
- College programs are set up at Brushy for Roane State Community College and Lincoln Memorial University
- 1979** Governor Lamar Alexander
Commissioner Harold B. Bradley
- DOC Central Office moved to State Office Building
- Nashville Work Release unit closed (old Intensive Treatment Center at Spencer) and merged with the Community Rehabilitation Center
- Labor dispute at Taft promoted disturbance
- Reorganization of the Department
- Regional Prison at Cockrill Bend in Nashville opened (Wardens appointed at Bledsoe, Morgan, and Lake Counties Regional Prisons to open in 1980-81)
- The computerized Offender Based State Correctional Information System (OBSCIS) becomes operational
- Juvenile status offenders are released from institutions for placement in community-based programs or home



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	Act passes to separate the Board of Pardons and Paroles from DOC; BOP becomes a five-member autonomous unit		The County Correctional Incentive Act passes, with the Commissioner responsible for implementing
	Class-X Crimes bill becomes effective		Implementation of the "Plan of the 1980s"
	Wilder Youth Development Center receives certificate of Merit from UT-Martin	1982	The disbursement of funds for the Supervision and Rehabilitation Fund and Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund is transferred from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Correction
	Extended furlough system abolished by legislature		The department is required to undertake a study and report to the Joint Governmental Operations Committee on: (1) reorganizing and staffing the department, (2) increasing work opportunities for inmates, (3) improving performance and morale of correctional officers and other staff
	Tennessee Reception and Guidance Center for Children is officially named as such		
	Five-year residency requirement for Commissioner of Correction is removed		
	Sale of prison-made goods expanded to include private, non-profit organizations	1983	Commissioner William Long
	Three more group homes became operational: Morning Star, Madisonville and Bradley County		Federal Court appoints a Master to oversee correction of unconstitutional conditions that were found to exist in <u>Grubbs vs Bradley</u>
	Fire at Oak Ridge Group Home temporarily closes down that home		Highland Rim School for Girls closed and Spencer Youth Center becomes coed the summer of 1983
	Act passes prohibiting status offenders from being committed to DOC until after third adjudication	1984	Commissioner Ernest Pelegrine
	Commissioner is authorized to contract with local governments when prisons become overcrowded		Tennessee Correction Academy becomes operational at site of former Highland Rim School for Girls
	The Department of Correction Supervision and Rehabilitation Fund is established	1985	Commissioner Stephen H. Norris
1980	Promulgated comprehensive set of policy and procedures which guide management of TDOC		Prison riots throughout system during the summer months, causing millions of dollars in damage.
1981	A volunteer prisoner work program for minimum risk prisoners is established		

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General Assembly holds First Extraordinary Session on Corrections in late 1985, resulting in many significant changes through the Comprehensive Corrections Improvement Act of 1985: Select Oversight Committee on Corrections is established; Community Corrections programs are initiated; random drug testing of inmates begins; Sentencing Commission is established.

1987 Governor Ned R. McWherter

1989 Commissioner W. Jeff Reynolds

Regional concept is born. TDOC facilities fall under one of three regions, East, Middle, or West. Administrators are appointed for each region.

The Division of Youth Services is abolished within DOC, and the Tennessee Department of Youth

Development is created; all juvenile responsibility and functions are transferred from DOC

Riverbend Maximum Security Institution becomes operational

Sentencing Reform Act of 1989 is passed by the General Assembly

State and Local Correction Reform Act of 1989 provides mechanism for the State to reimburse counties for housing felons

Wayne County Boot Camp (Special Alternative Incarceration Unit) begins operation

1990 West Tennessee High Security Facility becomes operational



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1991	Northeast Correctional Center becomes operational	1995	Governor Don Sundquist Commissioner Donal Campbell
1992	Commissioner Christine J. Bradley South Central Correctional Center becomes operational under the management of Corrections Corporation of America in March. This facility is the test case for privatization of prison operations in Tennessee Wayne County Boot Camp begins accepting offenders up to 35 years of age Lois M. DeBerry Special Needs Facility becomes operational in June replacing DeBerry Correctional Institute Tennessee Offender Management Information System (TOMIS) implemented Northwest Correctional Center becomes operational in May Tennessee State Penitentiary closes in June	1996	Major departmental reorganization; regional concept was abolished Tennessee Correctional Work Center in Nashville opened (300 beds) Brushy Mountain State Penitentiary celebrates 100 years Victims' Offender Information Caller Emissary (VOICE) system goes on line DOC and other state departments established a presence on the World Wide Web Construction began on 1536 medium security beds in Lauderdale County, adjacent to West Tennessee High Security Facility Funding was approved for new prison (\$54 million) 10th Anniversary of Community Corrections Program
1993	Department of Correction released from <u>Grubbs</u> suit; required to report on health services for one year; permanent injunction entered prohibiting TDOC to house inmates in the old Tennessee State Penitentiary	1997	Determinate Release legislation enacted; all one and two year felons to be released to probation on their release eligibility date unless opposed by sentencing court, etc. Public Chapter 222 created a special technical violator unit for probation offenders committed to TDOC to be placed, at the department's discretion, in an alternative sentencing program without age and program restriction Creation of Sex Offender Treatment Board and Provider Network and DNA testing of all sex offenders initiated as required by legislation
1994	Funding was approved to add 1,000 beds to prison system The Department of Correction's final two institutions passed their American Correctional Association accreditation audits. This made the department the first adult correctional system in the United States to have all of its programs nationally accredited.		

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Public Chapter 457 required applicants for out-of-state probation or parole to enroll or complete a mental health program if convicted of certain violent crimes

Legislation passed in 1997 that established the Tennessee Internet Crime Information Center (TCIC). The Center will provide online registries of sex offenders, missing children, and out-of-state parole and probation supervision

Eight institutions were consolidated into four correctional complexes, each operating under a single administrative structure

Departmental management was restructured, and a program planning section created

Educational programming in institutions was restructured

TDOC entered into contract with Hardeman County to house 1500 adult male medium security offenders at the Hardeman County Correctional Center (HCCC), managed by Corrections Corporation of America Facility expansions at Wayne County Boot Camp, Tennessee Prison for Women, and DeBerry Special Needs Facility were completed adding 648 new beds to TDOC capacity

Minimum security annex at Mark Luttrell Reception Center (MLRC) was converted from male to female offenders; the male pre-release program was transferred to Cold Creek Correctional Facility

The Tennessee Correctional Work Center was closed upon the opening of beds at the Wayne County expansion and completion of renovations at MLRC's annex

Knoxville Community Service Center and Chattanooga Community Service Center began phasing down operations for early 1998 closure due to cost of operation and availability of more cost efficient minimum custody beds at other TDOC institutions. KCSC's pre-release program was relocated to Brushy Mountain Correctional Complex and Northeast Correctional Complex

Legislation was introduced during the 100th General Assembly in 1997 to allow expanded privatization of prison operations; Legislation was deferred until the following session

Over 1,925,400 hours of community service work were completed by inmates, probationers, and community correction offenders at an estimated savings to the public of \$9,146,056.00; figure represents an increase of over 17 percent above community service work performed in 1996

TDOC's drug and alcohol testing program was greatly expanded in response to federal and state efforts to combat drug abuse related crime

The General Assembly approves a bill allowing members of a victim's immediate family to witness an execution in an area separate from other witnesses or through a closed circuit television system

The Governor signs into law legislation requiring any inmate who is less than 21 years of age to undergo HIV testing during TDOC classification with or without the inmate's consent unless the inmate has been previously tested upon arrest for certain sexual offenses

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1998 Tennessee's state felon population increases to more than 21 thousand, including those housed in local jails. TDOC facilities hold more than 16 thousand

The department contracts with Hardeman County for an additional 512 beds at the Hardeman County Correctional Facility

The department begins a medical copayment program requiring inmates to pay \$3 for a self-initiated sick call visit to the health care staff

Legislation to expand privatization of prison operations is withdrawn from consideration

The legislature establishes lethal injection as the method of execution for any person, who commits an offense on or after January 1, 1999, for which such person is sentenced to the punishment of death.

Public Chapter 1028 requires all persons convicted of any felony offense on or after July 1, 1998, to provide a biological specimen for DNA analysis

Legislation passed to transfer the duties and responsibilities relating to probation services and community grant programs from the TDOC to the Board of Pardons. The act also changes the name of the Board of Pardons to the Board of Probation and Parole.

1999 The department is recognized nationally for its cost savings measures in recycling. The department wins the Environmental Protection Agency's National Partnership Award for its recycling efforts.

As a response to increasing gang activity within the prison population, the department opens the first Security Threat Group unit at Southeastern Tennessee State Regional Correctional Facility

Tennessee's felon population tops 22 thousand

Mark Luttrell Reception Center in Memphis is fully converted to a female facility and renamed the Mark Luttrell Correctional Center

Construction of 1536 medium security beds adjacent to the West Tennessee High Security Facility in Henning is completed as the Cold Creek Correctional Facility, formerly Fort Pillow Prison and Farm is closed. Along with the minimum security annex at Cold Creek, the three facilities are combined under one administrative structure and renamed the West Tennessee State Penitentiary.

2000s

2000 The department installs external heart defibrillators in all facilities for the benefit of inmates, staff, and visitors. The devices are used on two inmates in the first six months, and credited with helping save their lives.

Community work crews continue to provide valuable savings to local governments and non-profit organizations. Annually, more than 1,000 offenders provide an average of nearly 1.4 million hours of labor for estimated savings of approximately seven million dollars to those groups.

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The department is honored with its second Environmental Protection Agency's National Energy Partnership Award

The Governor signs legislation making lethal injection, rather than electrocution, the standard method of execution for any person sentenced to death. An inmate under the sentence of death for an offense committed prior to January 1, 1999, will be executed by lethal injection unless the inmate waives his/her right to be executed by that method. If waived, the method of execution would be by electrocution.

Also becoming law is an act adding to the list of authorized witnesses for an execution. The additions may include one member of the defense counsel chosen by the condemned person and the Attorney General and Reporter, or his or her designee.

The first execution of a death row inmate in 40 years. Robert Glen Coe is the first to be executed in Tennessee by means of lethal injection for the aggravated kidnapping, aggravated rape, and murder of eight year old Carrie Ann Medlin.

Tennessee's felon population levels off, showing a percentage decline overall. TDOC facilities hold approximately 17 thousand inmates with another 5,500 in local jails.

The Tennessee Volunteer Resource Board is created by the legislature. The new board expands the functions of the prior volunteer advisory board to include parolees as well as inmates and probationers.

2001

An expansion phase is completed at the Tennessee Prison for Women in Nashville, increasing the facility to 775 beds

Director of Pre-Release and Transition Services appointed by Commissioner of Correction to coordinate statewide pre-release programming

Implementation of a statewide contract to provide health care for the State's inmate population

Completed double celling at South Central Correctional Facility, expanding capacity by 170 beds

2002

Whiteville Correctional Facility opens in West Tennessee, creating an additional 1,536 medium security beds for housing male inmates. The facility is managed by CCA

Tennessee's Felony Offender Information Lookup, FOIL, was launched on October 31st. The new on-line feature allows the public to search for an inmate's location, inmate number and early release date.

State launches the new pre-release program, "Tennessee Bridges", with a 1 million dollar federal grant awarded to the Board of Probation and Parole and the Department of Correction

Governor Phil Bredesen appoints former U.S. Attorney, Quenton I. White, as the new Commissioner of Correction

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- 2003** Commissioner appoints a full-time Victim's Notification Coordinator in an effort to work more diligently with those directly impacted by crime
- Community work crews pass the 10 million hour mark. The work crew program was re-organized in 1996. In October of this year, those crews had completed more than 10 million hours of community service for city and county governments as well as non-profits across the state, saving millions of taxpayer dollars.
- Plans are finalized to expand the Morgan County Correctional Complex, adding 838 beds and nearly 138 new jobs. Construction is expected to begin on the project in the fall of 2004. Inmates from the century old Brushy Mountain Penitentiary will be transferred to the new facility once it's complete.
- 2004** In September, the Middle Tennessee Correctional Complex officially changed its name to the Charles Bass Correctional Complex
- Established and dedicated a permanent memorial at the Tennessee Correction Academy to fallen correctional personnel
- In November, the Tennessee Department of Correction held the inaugural Tennessee Criminal Justice Summit
- In February 2004, kicked off the Year of the Correctional Employee Campaign
- 2005** On September 8, 2005, Governor Bredesen appointed George M. Little, veteran correction administrator for the state, as the new Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Correction
- Successfully delivered the department's first Victim Awareness training workshop
- Drug dog teams were added to help reduce the introduction of contraband into facilities
- Correctional Officer Wayne Morgan was fatally wounded in inmates' escape from Roane County Courthouse
- West Tennessee State Penitentiary collaborated with the University of Tennessee at Martin to initiate a satellite campus at the penitentiary's training center to provide continuing education for staff and the community
- Inmate work crews performed over 1,255,281 hours of community service work
- Officially opened a museum at the West Tennessee State Penitentiary
- 2006** Implemented two transition communities within the prisons which are designed to gradually prepare offenders to live successfully in the free world
- Broke ground on the Morgan County Correctional Complex expansion
- Implemented a pilot program at Northeast Correctional Complex requiring all inmates who are expiring their sentences to complete pre-release programming prior to release
- June 28th, Sedley Alley was put to death by lethal injection for the crime of Murder 1. He had also received a sentence of 40 years for aggravated kidnapping and rape.
- Fully implemented a sexual predator and victim predictor evaluation process for all inmates
- Implemented a new Workplace Harrassment training program
- Began implementing tobacco free environment at TDOC institutions

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Random employee drug testing began as a measure to reduce the threat of introduction of contraband into facilities and to create a safer workplace

References:

Various DOC Annual Reports located in Tennessee State Archives

Individual institutional histories

History of Penal Institutions, 1813-1840 (Nashville)

Tennessee Blue Book